United Nations S/AC.49/2018/89

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 July 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, with reference to Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and pursuant to its note verbale dated 30 April 2018, has the honour to inform the Chair that Iraqi competent authorities have issued decisions Nos. 8 (2018), 17 (2018) and 30 (2018), which freeze funds and financial assets or economic resources of individuals and entities related to the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions. Enclosed is a copy of their names (see annex).

The Iraqi competent authorities have notified, through the Iraqi Gazette, all ministries, local governorates and financial and non-financial institutions, to fully implement all aspects of those decisions, including freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources of individuals and entities referred to in those decisions.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations would highly appreciate it if the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) would treat the above as a national implementation report for the Republic of Iraq.

18-12125 (E) 250718

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 13 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

A. Individuals

1. RI SU YONG (KPi.052)
2. TSANG YUNG YUAN

B. Entities

1. CHANG AN SHIPPING & TECHNOLOGY.
2. CHONMYONG SHIPPING CO.
3. FIRST OIL JV CO LTD.
4. HAPJANGGANG SHIPPING CORP.
5. HUAXIN SHIPPING
6. KINGLY WON INTERNATIONAL CO.
7. KOREA ACHIM SHIPPING CO.
8. KOREA ANSAN SHPG COMPANY.
9. KOREA MYONGDOK SHIPPING CO.
10. KOREA SAMJONG SHIPPING.
11. KOREA SAMMA SHIPPING CO.
12. KOREA YUJONG SHIPPING CO LTD.
13. KOTI CORP.
14. MYOHYANG SHIPPING CO.
15. PAEKMA SHIPPING CO.
16. PHYONGCHON SHIPPING & MARINE.
17. PRO-GAIN GROUP CORPORATION.
18. SHANGHAI DONGFENG SHIPPING CO LTD.
19. SHEN ZHONG INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING.
20. WEIHAI WORLD — SHIPPING FREIGHT.
21. YUK TUNG ENERGY PTE LTD.
22. WEIHAI WORLD — SHIPPING FREIGHT.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/90

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the national implementation report of the Republic of Cyprus pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 2371 (2017) and the national implementation report of the Republic of Cyprus pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2375 (2017) (see annexes).

18-12091 (E) 020818

Please recycle

Annex I to the note verbale dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Cyprus on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

The Republic of Cyprus and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2371 (2017) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 [2] implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implemented the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[3] which gave effect to Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017, amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[4]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[5] which gave effect to the measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562.

The above-mentioned Council decisions set out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of all the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), including the following:

- Prohibition on entering member States' ports for vessels designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017), unless entry is required because of emergency or in case the vessel returns to its port of origin. The Committee can grant an exemption under certain conditions
- Clarification that the prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also includes the chartering of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on procuring coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017) are met

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
[2] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 208, 11 August 2017, p. 38.
[3] Ibid., p. 33. This Commission Implementing Regulation is no longer in force as it has been integrated into Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 (*Official Journal of the European Union*, L 224, 31 August 2017, p. 1).
[4] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 237, 15 September 2017, p. 86.
[5] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 237, 15 September 2017, p. 39.

- Prohibition on procuring seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on procuring lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on exceeding, on any date after 5 August 2017, the total number of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided in Member States' jurisdictions and valid on 5 August 2017. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions
- Prohibition on opening new joint ventures or expanding existing joint ventures. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis
- Clarification that the prohibition on the transfer of funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also applies to the clearing of funds
- Clarification that companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks are considered financial institutions
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by resolution 2371 (2017)

The above-mentioned Council regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member States of the European Union.

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509[6] requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by the Republic of Cyprus are set out in Law No. 58(I)/2016 on the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions or decisions (sanctions) and European Union Council decisions and regulations (restrictive measures).

It should be noted that Law 58(I)/2016 also sets out the obligation of any person or entity in the Republic of Cyprus to abide by and comply with all the provisions of the Security Council resolutions and/or the European Union decisions and regulations. Under this Law, all United Nations and European Union instruments are incorporated and adopted into the national legal order without the need to enact prohibition orders, and are thus automatically applicable and binding.

[6] Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 224, 31 August 2017, p. 1.

Annex II to the note verbale dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report by Cyprus on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)

The Republic of Cyprus and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2375 (2017) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017, implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[2] which implemented the designation of an additional person and three entities (travel ban and asset freeze)
- Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1568 of 15 September 2017, implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[3] which gave effect to Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 of 10 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[4]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[5]
- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1909 of 18 October 2017, implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[6] which implemented the designation of an additional person and three entities (travel ban and asset freeze)

The Council decisions set out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 2375 (2017), including the following:

- Travel ban and asset freeze of the additional designated persons and entities
- New prohibitions with regard to imports of, inter alia, textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- New prohibitions on exports of petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on joint ventures and in the maritime sector
- Restrictions on investment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition of issuance of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the jurisdiction of member States

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
[2] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 238, 16 September 2017, p. 51.
[3] Ibid., p. 10.
[4] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 261, 11 October 2017, p. 17.
[5] Ibid., p. 1.
[6] *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 269, 19 October 2017, p. 44.

- Enhanced maritime interdiction of cargo vessels
- Prohibition on entering Member States' ports for vessels designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017), unless entry is required because of emergency or in case the vessel returns to its port of origin. The Sanctions Committee can grant an exemption under certain conditions
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by resolution 2375 (2017)

The above-mentioned Council regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member States of the European Union.

It should be noted that the export of military equipment is controlled by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment and by Regulation No. 522/2011, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cyprus (No. 4538) on 23 December 2011.

According to Regulation No. 522/2011, the export, re-export and transit of military equipment require an export licence issued by the licensing authority. Additionally, the provision of brokering services and technical assistance related to military equipment also requires a licence.

The Republic of Cyprus, as a member of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, applies the policies and measures adopted by these organizations. More specifically, the Republic of Cyprus applies the decisions adopted by the Council of the European Union in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the resolutions adopted by the Security Council for the prohibition of exports of military equipment and dual-use goods (imposition of an embargo).

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509[7] requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions.

The penalties determined by the Republic of Cyprus are set out in Law No. 58(I)/2016 on the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions or decisions (sanctions) and European Union Council decisions and regulations (restrictive measures).

It should be noted that Law 58(I)/2016 also sets out the obligation of any person or entity in the Republic of Cyprus to abide by and comply with all the provisions of the Security Council resolutions and/or European Union decisions and regulations. Under this Law, all United Nations and European Union instruments are incorporated and adopted into the national legal order without the need to enact prohibition orders, and are thus automatically applicable and binding.

[7] Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L 224, 31 August 2017, p. 1.

Annex III to the note verbale dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Optional checklist: measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) relevant to Member States' national implementation reports

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
1. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of: (Fact sheet, sections I to IV, X, XI, XV and XVII (h))[a]	Yes	The Customs and Excise Department of Cyprus has issued a circular addressed to its staff providing detailed information and instructions to be extremely careful when carrying out their checks so that the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as well as European Union regulations and/or decisions, is ensured.	The Customs and Excise Department of Cyprus circular to its staff concerning United Nations sanctions and European Union restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	The same applies for all questions below.
(a) All arms and related materiel?	Yes	Implementation of Law No. 58(I)/2016 on the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions or decisions (sanctions) and European Union Council decisions and regulations (restrictive measures). In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, as provided for in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Within this framework, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, conduct regular checks on ships in accordance with the standard practices followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.	Under Law 58(I)/2016, all United Nations and European Union instruments on sanctions/restrictive measures are automatically incorporated into the legal system of the Republic of Cyprus. The DMS circulars and sanctions information notices are available at www.shipping.gov.cy	Note: No flights are carried out from the Republic of Cyprus to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Cyprus. Note: No vessels flying the flag of Democratic People's Republic of Korea have arrived in the Republic of Cyprus since 2012. Overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department of Cyprus.

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		Regulation No. 522/2011 provides that no export or brokering licence for the provision of technical assistance for arms-related materiel shall be granted in violation of Security Council resolutions. Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017 refers to the adoption of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017).		
(b) Nuclear-, ballistic missile- or other WMD-related items or technology?[b]	Yes	Regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, which prevents the export of listed dual-use goods to countries subject to an embargo, is applied. The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fully adheres to the European Union acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and movement of radioactive materials. Strict measures are applied to the movement of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to/from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These measures (licensing, inspection, enforcement) satisfy the provisions of all the relevant Security Council resolutions. DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016. The Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, conduct regular checks on ships in accordance with the standard practices followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.		Overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department of Cyprus.

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Luxury goods?[b]	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(d) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions?	Yes	The Republic of Cyprus applies regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, which prevents the export of listed and not listed dual-use goods to countries subject to an embargo. DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(e) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred?	Yes	The Republic of Cyprus applies regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, which prevents the export of listed or not listed dual-use goods to countries subject to an embargo. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(f) New helicopters and vessels?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(g) Aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, and kerosene-type rocket fuel (unless the Committee approves in advance on an exceptional case-by-case basis the transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of such products for verified essential humanitarian needs, subject to arrangement for effective monitoring of delivery and use)?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(h) All condensates and natural gas liquids?		DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(i) All refined petroleum products		DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(1)/2016.		
(j) Crude oil		DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(1)/2016.		
2. Prohibit the procurement from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of: (Fact sheet, sections I to IV, and XI to XIV)[a]	Yes			
(a) All arms and related materiel?	Yes	In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, as provided for in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Within this framework, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, conduct regular checks on ships in accordance with the standard practices followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(1)/2016.		Note: No vessels flying the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have arrived in the Republic of Cyprus since 2012.
(b) Nuclear-, ballistic missile- or other WMD-related items or technology?	Yes	In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		activities, as provided for in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Within this framework, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, conduct regular checks on ships in accordance with the standard practices followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA, fully adheres to the European Union acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with regard to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to/from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These measures (licensing, inspection) are in full compliance with the provisions of all the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(d) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred?	Yes	Law 58(I)/2016.		
(e) Coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, rare earth minerals, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, lead and lead ore?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(f) Statues (unless the Committee approves on a case-by-case basis in advance)?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(g) Seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates in all forms)?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(h) Textiles (including but not limited to fabrics and partially or fully completed apparel products)	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
3. Prevent the transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of financial transactions, technical training, advice, services (including brokering or other intermediary services) and assistance related to: (Fact sheet, section IV)[a]	Yes	Credit, payment and e-money institutions that are under the supervision of the Central Bank of Cyprus are required by the regulatory framework to comply with the obligation to prevent the transfer to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of financial transactions, related services and assistance as mentioned in points 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d). The above-mentioned supervised entities are equally required to comply with Security Council resolution 2375 (2017).		
(a) All arms and related materiel?	Yes	Regulation No. 522/2011 provides that no export or brokering licence for the provision of technical assistance for arms-related materiel shall be granted in violation of Security Council resolutions.		
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other WMD-related items or technology?	Yes	The Republic of Cyprus applies regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, which prevents the export or brokering of listed or not listed dual-use goods to countries subject to an embargo. The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA, fully adheres to the European Union acquis and the IAEA standards.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions?	Yes	The Republic of Cyprus applies regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, which prevents the export or brokering of listed or not listed dual-use goods to countries subject to an embargo.		
(d) Engagement in the hosting of trainers, advisers or other officials for the purpose of military-, paramilitary- or police-related training?		Not applicable		There is no such engagement.
4. Prohibit the transfer of any items if a designated individual or entity[c] is the originator, intended recipient or facilitator of the item's transfer; in accordance with its national legal processes, freeze funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled by, and ensure that none are made available to benefit, designated individuals or entities, entities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or the Worker's Party of Korea, those acting on their behalf or at their direction and entities owned or controlled by them? (Fact sheet, sections III and VII)[a]	Yes	Credit, payment and e-money institutions that are under the supervision of the Central Bank of Cyprus are required by the regulatory framework to comply with the obligation to freeze balances in accounts held with them by persons acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities. Supervised entities are required to check their records as to whether they maintain or have maintained in the past any accounts/balances or hold any funds or economic resources for the persons set out in the annexes to the above-mentioned resolutions or the consolidated sanctions lists. Where they become aware of such relationships, they should freeze the accounts and other related funds or assets and provide relevant information to the Central Bank of Cyprus. In the light of possible future amendments to the sanctions lists, they are furthermore required to monitor on a regular basis and comply with amendments to these lists and any future resolutions that may introduce additional lists.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
5. Prevent (restrict) the entry or transit of designated individuals together with their family members; of any individual acting on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or violating the sanctions or assisting in their evasion; of members of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, officials of that Government, or members of the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the State determines that such members or officials are associated with the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or other activities prohibited by resolutions? (Fact sheet, sections V and VIII)[a]	Yes	In order to prevent the entry or transit of designated individuals, all their available details are placed on the national stop list database.	On the basis of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017), the Cyprus Police proceeded to update the national stop list database, with the addition of one person.	
6. Financial measures: (Fact sheet, section IX)[a]	Yes	Credit, payment and e-money institutions that are under the supervision of the Central Bank of Cyprus are required by the regulatory framework to comply with the obligation to:		
(a) Prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash and gold and through cash and gold couriers, that could contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or to the evasion of sanctions, and exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard?		Prevent the provision of financial services or the transfer of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash and through cash couriers, that could contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or to the evasion of sanctions, and exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard.		
(b) Prohibit banks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from opening and operating new branches, subsidiaries or representative offices; establishing new joint ventures; or taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks within a State's jurisdiction or in its territory, unless such transactions have		The competent authority for the licensing of banks is the Central Bank of Cyprus, part of the European System of Central Banks. The European Central Bank has assumed responsibility for a number of tasks, conferred on it by Council Regulation (EU) No. 1024/2013, concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions established in participating	More information regarding the authorization process for credit institutions within the European Central Bank framework is available from https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/ecb/pub/pdf/ssmguidebanking supervision201411.en.pdf	

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
been approved by the Committee in advance?		member States. These include the task of authorizing credit institutions within the Single Supervisory Mechanism. This means that the European Central Bank has, currently, the ultimate decision-making responsibility with respect to the authorization of credit institutions to be incorporated in the Republic of Cyprus, even though any relevant applications would still need to be submitted to the Central Bank of Cyprus in its capacity as the national competent authority, which in turn would notify the European Central Bank accordingly.		
(c) Prohibit financial institutions from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?		Entities supervised by the Central Bank of Cyprus are obliged to adhere to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, including its public statements, calling on countries to apply countermeasures to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Furthermore, article 24 of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 implements Security Council resolution 2371 (2017).		
(d) Prohibit States from having representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such offices, subsidiaries or accounts are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance or the activities of diplomatic missions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, or the activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or related organizations, or for any other purposes consistent with the resolutions?		Not applicable		The Republic of Cyprus has no representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(e) Prohibit their nationals or those in their territories from opening, maintaining and operating joint ventures or cooperative entities, new and existing, with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not they are acting for or on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.				There is no economic cooperation between the Republic of Cyprus and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
(f) Prevent the provision of public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, except as approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis?		As mentioned above (point (c)), entities supervised by the Central Bank of Cyprus, including banks, payment and e-money institutions, are obliged to adhere to the recommendations and public statements of the Financial Action Task Force, of which the Central Bank of Cyprus informs them accordingly.		There is no trade between the Republic of Cyprus and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
7. Prevent new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes, or the promotion of denuclearization? (Fact sheet, section IX (d))[a]	Yes	Article 21 of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1858 of 16 October 2017 has enhanced prohibitions for the transfer of funds with certain exceptions for amounts equal to or below €15,000 or equivalent for, inter alia, foodstuffs, health care or medical equipment or for agricultural or humanitarian purposes. Furthermore, article 22 of that regulation provides that the competent authorities of the member States may authorize transactions regarding personal remittances, provided that they involve a transfer of funds for amounts equal to or below €5,000 or equivalent.		The enforcement of Security Council resolutions in connection with the issuance of special licences to carry out eligible transactions is controlled by a dedicated unit on the implementation of sanctions in the financial sector in relation to sanctions imposed by Security Council resolutions and restrictive measures imposed by regulations of the Council of the European Union under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Cyprus.

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
8. Inspect in the State's territory, including in its airports, seaports and free trade zones, the cargo to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or brokered or facilitated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, or transported on Democratic People's Republic of Korea-flagged vessel or aircraft? (Fact sheet, section XIV)[a]	Yes	In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, as provided for in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Within this framework, the Port and Marine Police, in cooperation with the Customs and Excise Department, conduct regular checks on ships in accordance with the standard practices followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The local shipping industry has been notified through DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		Note: No vessels flying the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have arrived in the Republic of Cyprus since 2012.
(a) Under certain conditions and with certain exceptions, inspect vessels on the high seas and prohibit the provision of bunkering services to vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe their cargo contains prohibited items?	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified through DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(b) Prohibit their nationals and those in their territories from leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016		
This measure shall apply without exception, unless the Committee approves on a case-by-case basis in advance.				

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Prohibit their nationals from procuring vessel and aircraft crewing services from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(d) Prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and from owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or insuring any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? This measure shall apply without exception, unless the Committee approves on a case-by-case basis in advance.	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(e) Prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction from providing insurance or reinsurance services to vessels owned, controlled or operated, including through illicit means, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? This measure shall apply without exception, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that the vessel is engaged in activities exclusively for livelihood purposes, which will not be used by individuals or entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to generate revenue, or exclusively for humanitarian purposes.	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(f) De-register any vessel that is owned, controlled or operated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and shall not register any such vessel that has been de-registered by another Member State pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 2321 (2016)?	Yes	DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(g) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly Member States' territory, unless landing for inspection if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items, except in the case of an emergency landing?	Yes	Check the information of the flight (overflight or landing at one of the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus) and check compliance with Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Flights found to violate Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) are denied access to the national airspace and/or the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus.	No flights are carried out from Republic of Cyprus to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Cyprus.	
(h) Prohibit the entry into their ports of any vessel if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated individual or entity, or contains cargo the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by the resolutions, unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origin, or for inspection, or unless the Committee determines in advance that such entry is required for humanitarian purposes or any other purposes consistent with the objectives of resolution 2270 (2016)?	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified through DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		
(i) Prohibit the entry into their ports of vessels designated by the Committee for which it has information indicating that they are, or have been, related to activities prohibited by the relevant resolutions, unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origin, or unless the Committee determines in advance that		DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
such entry is required for humanitarian purposes or any other purposes consistent with the objectives of the relevant resolutions?				
9. States shall not provide work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their jurisdictions in connection with admission to their territories unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis in advance that employment of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a Member State's jurisdiction is required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, denuclearization or any other purpose consistent with the objectives of the relevant resolutions, and decides that this provision shall not apply with respect to work authorizations for which written contracts have been finalized prior to 11 September 2017? (Fact sheet, section XVI)[a]				There are no workers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Republic of Cyprus.
10. Under certain conditions, seize and dispose of prohibited items found during an inspection? (Fact sheet, section XV)[a]	Yes	The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA, fully adheres to the European Union acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with regard to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to/from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These measures (licensing, inspection) are in full compliance with the provisions of all the relevant Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS Sanctions Information Notice No. 14/2017. Law 58(I)/2016.		

Have concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies been adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Indicate measures (in detail)*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
11. Prevent the specialized teaching or training of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea within their territories or by their nationals of disciplines that could contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? **Suspend scientific and technical cooperation involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, except for medical exchanges?** (Fact sheet, section VI)[a]				There is no provision of specialized teaching or training of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and there is no cooperation between the Republic of Cyprus and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Abbreviations: DMS, Department of Merchant Shipping; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; WMD, weapons of mass destruction.

[a] Available at https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/fact_sheet_updated_17_apr_2018_0.pdf.

[b] The lists of prohibited nuclear-, ballistic missile- and other WMD-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, as well as luxury goods, are available from the website of the Committee (https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718).

[c] The consolidated list of entities and individuals subject to assets freeze and/or travel ban is available on the website of the Committee (https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/91

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 July 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

With reference to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) and paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the United Arab Emirates on the measures it has taken to implement the three resolutions effectively (see annex).

(*Signed*) Lana **Nusseibeh**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-12202 (E) 270718

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Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the United Arab Emirates on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

The present report contains a description of measures taken by the United Arab Emirates to implement Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The concerned authority in the United Arab Emirates circulated the relevant provisions of these resolutions to all relevant entities in the country, in accordance with their respective fields of competence, and requested that they fully implement the measures contained therein, in addition to the existing sanctions and measures imposed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The relevant entities were also requested to report on the measures they had taken to ensure their compliance with the provisions of the resolutions and on information regarding any violations thereof. The measures taken in this regard include the following:

1. Inspection and transportation processes

Paragraphs 6, 7, 19 and 21 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 22 of resolution 2375 (2017)
Paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 2397 (2017)

The United Arab Emirates has taken all the necessary measures for the inspection of items prohibited from being supplied, sold, transferred or exported to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the following:

- The Executive Office of the Committee for Goods and Materials Subject to Import and Export Control circulated the above-mentioned resolutions to the committees on strategic commodities and chemical items control and requested them to implement and comply with the provisions therein and to coordinate and cooperate with the respective authorities in the United Arab Emirates in following up on inspection and control operations of goods in all United Arab Emirates ports and in seizing and confiscating shipments that are in violation of the sanctions imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- The Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation emphasizes its compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions. This compliance is reflected in regulation FANR-REG-09 issued by the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation regarding export and import control of nuclear material, nuclear-related items and nuclear-related dual-use items. The regulation covers the transfer of any items subject to import, export, re-export, transit and interim shipment control, namely, items similar to those regulated by the international nuclear export and import control system. Furthermore, article 4.4 of regulation FANR-REG-09 prohibits the transfer of any regulated items associated with the proliferation of any weapon of mass destruction in violation of international agreements ratified by the United Arab Emirates and of the relevant Security Council resolutions. In addition, the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation ensures the application of nuclear law (federal law No. 06 of 2009 concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy). With regard to licences, regulation FANR-REG-09 states that the licence for transferring nuclear materials and nuclear-related dual-use items is given through permits issued for cases of transit or interim shipment of nuclear-related dual-use items. The safeguards department of the Federal

Authority for Nuclear Regulation verifies licensees' compliance with the law and with regulation FANR-REG-09 through inspection and enforcement activities. For the purpose of strengthening the above-mentioned activities, the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation cooperates closely with the Federal Customs Authority and with local customs authorities. To date, the Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation has not received any request to transport to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea any nuclear material, nuclear-related items or nuclear-related dual-use items regulated by the international nuclear export and import control system, by the Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines and by Information Circular INFCIRC/254 distributed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (parts 1 and 2).

- The United Arab Emirates took the necessary measures to ensure compliance with and enforcement of the above-mentioned resolutions with regard to prohibiting the entry, lease, possession or operation of any flag vessel of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has been designated by the Security Council or of any vessel about which there is available information indicating its involvement in activities prohibited by the above-mentioned resolutions. Actions taken in this regard include the following:
  - The Federal Transport Authority-Land and Maritime circulated a notice to all ship owners, ship-management companies, operators, agents and local ports in the United Arab Emirates in which it instructed them to implement and comply with the above-mentioned resolutions in addition to the previous relevant resolutions.
  - The United Arab Emirates Federal Customs Authority circulated the resolutions to all local customs departments and directed them to implement and comply with the resolutions.

2. Sectoral issues (restrictions imposed on coal, iron, steel, other metals, iron ore, lead, lead ore, seafood, textiles, condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products including diesel and kerosene, crude oil, food and agricultural products, industrial machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone including magnesite and magnesia, wood and vessels)

Paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2375 (2017)
Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 2397 (2017)

- The Ministry of Energy and Industry and the Ministry of Economy of the United Arab Emirates circulated the above-mentioned resolutions to all concerned and relevant bodies and instructed them to implement and comply with the provisions therein.
- Other government bodies in the United Arab Emirates circulated the above-mentioned resolutions to their affiliated departments and divisions and instructed them to take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation.

3. Financial measures (freezing assets of individuals and entities listed in the annexes of resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017))

Paragraph 3 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraph 3 of resolution 2375 (2017)
Paragraph 3 of resolution 2397 (2017)

- The Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates issued notices Nos. 2017/343 and 2017/404 dated 25 October 2017 and 4 December 2017 to all banks, exchange companies and finance and investment companies operating in the United Arab

Emirates, requesting them to look for and freeze any accounts, deposits, investments, credit facilities, trust funds or remittances made in the name of any of the natural or legal persons listed in the annexes to the above-mentioned resolutions, the accounts of any entities directly or indirectly owned or managed by such persons, and their assets and remittances. All banks and some financial institutions operating in the United Arab Emirates responded that they do not have any accounts, deposits, investments, credit facilities, trust funds or financial remittances under the names of natural and/or legal persons listed in the said annexes to date. Furthermore, banks and financial institutions operating in the United Arab Emirates have been requested to regularly update their records by checking the relevant Security Council sanctions-regime webpages.

4. Travel ban on individuals listed in resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

Paragraph 3 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraph 3 of resolution 2375 (2017)
Paragraph 3 of resolution 2397 (2017)

- The Ministry of Interior of the United Arab Emirates and other relevant security authorities are monitoring the travel ban imposed on individuals designated by the above-mentioned resolutions, including on those acting on their behalf or at their direction.

5. Prohibition of joint ventures and cooperative entities

Paragraph 12 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraph 18 of resolution 2375 (2017)

- The United Arab Emirates took the necessary measures to prohibit the opening of any new joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the expanding of existing ventures through additional investments. To wit, on 12 October 2017 the United Arab Emirates announced the suspension of the issuance of any new licences to any Democratic People's Republic of Korea companies. Furthermore, the Government of the United Arab Emirates instructed all concerned government bodies to close existing companies. No partnerships exist between the United Arab Emirates and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at present.

6. Restrictions on work authorizations and repatriation of workers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Paragraph 11 of resolution 2371 (2017)
Paragraph 17 of resolution 2375 (2017)
Paragraph 8 of resolution 2397 (2017)

- In compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions, on 12 October 2017 the United Arab Emirates announced the termination of the missions of the United Arab Emirates non-resident ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the non-resident ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Arab Emirates. The United Arab Emirates has also suspended issuance of work visas to Democratic People's Republic of Korea nationals. Furthermore, the Government of the United Arab Emirates instructed the concerned government bodies to follow up on the termination of all employment contracts with such nationals and on their repatriation before the deadline.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/92

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 July 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 19 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the report of the Republic of Cyprus on the implementation of resolution 2397 (2017) on the Dem. ratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

18-12102 (E) 270718

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Annex to the note verbale dated 19 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Cyprus on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

The Republic of Cyprus and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018, implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implemented the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze).
- Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018, implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gave effect to Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16.
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018, amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018, amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gave effect to the measures provided for in Security Council resolution 2397 (2017).

The Council decisions set out the commitment of the European Union to implement the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), including the following:

- The European Union had already introduced the complete prohibition of the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, with a derogation regarding export for humanitarian purposes if approved in advance on a case-by-case basis by the Committee. In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 it was further stated that the prohibition applied to the direct or indirect supply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all crude oil, whether or not originating in the territories of member States, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles.
- The European Union had already introduced the complete prohibition of the export of all refined petroleum products in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which also provided that the export of refined petroleum products could be authorized by the competent authority of a member State for humanitarian purposes under the conditions stated in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 it was further stated that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export could not exceed 500,000 barrels per year, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles.

[1] All common measures are published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

- Prohibition on the import of food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone including magnesite and magnesia, wood and vessels.
- Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Prohibition on the export of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles and iron, steel and other metals, unless it has been determined that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Obligation for a member State to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earning income in the jurisdiction of the Member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea monitoring workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abroad immediately but no later than 24 months from the date of adoption of the resolution, unless certain exemptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law.
- Obligation for Member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the various Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply.
- Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State which has information to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo where the State requests additional maritime and shipping information.
- Prohibition to provide insurance or re-insurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the various Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that the vessel is engaged in activities exclusively for livelihood or humanitarian purposes.
- Obligation to de-register any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the various Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Prohibition to provide classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in the various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis.
- Obligation not to register any vessel that has been de-registered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis.
- The prohibition of the export of new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345.
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items of which the export is prohibited by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017).
- Prohibition to satisfy any claim in connection with any contract or transaction of which the performance has been affected by the measures provided for in Security Council resolution 2397 (2017).

The above-mentioned Council regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, member States are required to lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the regulation.

The penalties determined by the Republic of Cyprus are set out in Law No. 58(I)/2016 on the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions or decisions (sanctions) and European Union Council decisions and regulations (restrictive measures).

It should be noted that Law No. 58(I)/2016 also sets out the obligation of any person or entity in the Republic of Cyprus to abide by and comply with all the provisions of Security Council resolutions and/or European Union Council decisions and regulations. Under the law, all United Nations and European Union instruments are incorporated and adopted into the national legal order without the need to enact prohibition orders, and thus are automatically applicable and binding.

It should be noted that the export of military equipment is controlled by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment and by Regulation No. 522/2011, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cyprus (No. 4538) on 23 December 2011.

According to Regulation 522/2011, the export, re-export and transport of military equipment require an export licence issued by the licencing authority. Additionally, the provision of brokering services and technical assistance related to military equipment also requires a licence.

The Republic of Cyprus, as a member of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, applies the policies and measures adopted by these organizations. More specifically, the Republic of Cyprus applies the decisions adopted by the Council of the European Union in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Security Council resolutions on the prohibition of exports of military equipment and dual use goods (imposition of an embargo).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/93

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 July 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 20 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the State of Qatar on the implementation of Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

18-12274 (E) 300718

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Annex to the note verbale dated 20 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Qatar on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

The State of Qatar is committed to the implementation of all Security Council resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The State of Qatar has submitted national implementation reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017).

With regard to resolution 2397 (2017), the following are measures taken by the Government of the State of Qatar to implement the resolution:

- The competent authorities of the State of Qatar have been informed about the relevant provisions of resolution 2397 (2017) in order to undertake all required measures to implement it.
- The General Authority of Customs of the State of Qatar has taken the measures necessary to issue administrative circulars to the customs ports of entry for the implementation of the provisions of resolution 2397 (2017). All goods that are prohibited from being imported from, exported to or re-exported to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been incorporated into the General Authority of Customs validation rules for the clearance of commercial goods at all ports of the State of Qatar and classified as most restricted.
- To date, no transaction or customs declaration has been recorded involving any shipments from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Most nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea working in Qatar have been repatriated in coordination with their employers. As at the end of June 2018, the number of the remaining such workers in Qatar was 150. The procedures for their repatriation will be concluded through the Ministry of the Interior in coordination with their employers.

The individuals and entities listed in annexes I and II to resolution 2397 (2017) have been added to the list of individuals banned from entering the State of Qatar. Moreover, the State of Qatar has ceased the issuance of entry visas to citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.